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finding the arm of justice likely to overtake them—they surrendered—were found guilty—received sentence of twelve, six, and three months imprisonment. We have been informed that a memorial was preferred, to have their confinement taken off; but Baron George, with that honest candour, and impartiality, which has uniformly marked his conduct, refused the application, and from the impartial dispensation of justice, which is the characteristic of our happy constitution, we are induced to hope, that Government, will be firm in the infliction of the sentences, pronounced by the Learned Judge—which, will teach the abettors of party spirit in this country, that the administration of the law, will be as impartially exercised on the Protestant as the Catholic, when offending; and that no private interest, or secondary evidence, come from what source it may, shall have the power of thwarting it.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE RETROSPECT.

To those Statesmen who can coldly calculate on the horrors of war at a distance, or to their followers and admirers who imitate and approve such states-man like apathy, the following dreadful circumstance which was noticed by the writer of the remarks on the Turks in the Retrospect, since that part was sent to press, may afford an awful warning against the mischievous conduct arising from the unprincipled schemes of war. When the British Army landed in Egypt, in 1800, as allies to the Turks, they found the Mamalukes in opposition to that power. For the purposes of a sinister policy, they intrigued with the Mamalukes, encouraged them in opposition to the Turkish

government, and secretly supplied them with arms and ammunition. The Mamalukes thus allured joined the British Army, and and relinquished their strong position in the Said. On the English evacuating Egypt, without securing terms for them, the Mamalukes were left to their fate, and retired to Upper Egypt, where they have ever since maintained a precarious existence by abandoning their former possessions, their rights and privileges, until the last scene of this tragedy has been lately closed.

In the last number of the Edinburgh Review, the following extract is given from a letter written at Cairo, March 6th, 1811, by his near relative to a Nobleman in Scotland, "Last Friday, March 1st, the Pasha, with great perfidy and barbarity, put in execution a measure which it seems he had for some time meditated. He caused all the Beys to be massacred; nor did he stop here, but actually ordered a general massacre of every Mamaluke that could be found, either in or out of the city. The massacre went on for four days in Cairo, and in the villages around.—The race, the name, the very dress is proscribed!" Yet this massacre of a people once under the protection of the British Government is scarcely noticed in the public prints, who ignobly give up the cause of advocating the rights of humanity in opposition to tyrants, if the tyrant do not happen to be Emperor of the French. Our detestation of despotism and cruelty ought to be impartial, and when actions deserve to be branded by disgrace in the eyes of justice, it is equally indifferent whether they are committed by those bearing the names of enemies or allies.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The weather since last report, has been dry and remarkably warm, which has brought on the harvest much earlier than there was reason to expect from the backwardness of the spring, and the late seed time. The crops in general appear to be light, the oats and barley in particular will not come near the average of former years, and even the wheat which has been considered the best of all the corn crops, will be less productive than was at first expected. It has been remarked by several practical farmers, that grain of every kind is smaller this season than usual, and it may be accounted for by supposing that the weather being much hotter, than is usual at this time of the year brought on a premature ripeness, the grain whitening before it came to its full size.

Although the late planted potato crops have improved much in their appearance, yet there is some reason to apprehend that the roots will be injured in their growth by the want of moisture. The ground was perhaps never known to be in so dry a state at this time of the year as it was before the late rains. And in all the stiff clay land, the potatoes are becoming yellow in the leaf, which indicates a cessation of growth in the root.

The flax crops are not in a general way equal to what was at one time of the season expected; they have proved both thin and short, and the produce will of course be inefficient; there never was perhaps a more favourable season for saving of seed, and

yet there does not appear to have been much done in that way in such parts of the country, as the writer of this report has had an opportunity of seeing.

The turnip crops in many places are suffering by the late great drought, and the grass grounds which in the beginning of the season yielded a plentiful supply, are now scarcely sufficient to feed the cattle that are on them.

A correspondent in Carlow, informs that opinions respecting the produce of this harvest are various, some think it will nearly average the last; others say it will fall much short. Our correspondent inclines to the former opinion, especially as the season has been so remarkably fine, for saving grain, of all kinds, which are now mostly reaped and in fine order. The potato crops are generally believed to be very deficient on account of the late setting, and the uncommon hot and dry weather through this month. The deficiency of the potato crop may be felt severely next summer, and cause a considerable rise on oats.

Present prices in Carlow. Wheat 38s. per barrel, of 20 stone—Barley 21s. per barrel of 16 stone.—Oats 13s. to 14s. per ditto, of 14 ditto—Potatoes 5d. per stone—Beef 5d. per lb.—Mutton 6d. per lb.—Butter 116s. per cwt.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

On the subject of trade, little new can be said, or any material difference marked from former accounts. The importing merchant finds it difficult to sell at a profit, and on many articles he loses, owing to the slack demand. Exports do little better, and it is very difficult to find out a good market that is not entirely over-stocked. When any opening presents, the market is at the first rush overstocked, from the eagerness felt by all to find a sale for their over-loaded stocks. The market of Lisbon was soon overdone. Gibraltar was also crowded with merchandize, which meets with little sale, and from Heligoland the stocks which had been accumulating till they were rotting on the quays for want of room in warehouses, have been latterly withdrawn, since they find the open to the continent of Europe is so completely closed against the introduction of articles from the dominions of Britain. The South American market has not succeeded well for those who tried it. It too was soon overdone.

Domestic manufactures in general languish, although there is some little stir at present among the woollen-manufacturers in Yorkshire. The cloathing for the army aids the manufacture of the coarser species of woollens, and the fall on fine wool, raised so exorbitantly for a time by a most pernicious speculation, gives a temporary briskness to the looms employed in the finer branches. But the state of affairs in England may be discovered from the circumstance that within the last two months, shares in insurance companies, canals, and other public institutions are said to have fallen 20 per cent.

In the Island of Trinidad they have fallen on a scheme to retain the dollars they possess, and to prevent their coming to Europe, as happened in Jamaica, by cutting a piece out of them, which passes for a shilling, and by rating the remainder of the dollars thus cut at 9s. They try to accomplish the same ends to retain the silver, by different means in these countries. In England they coin the dollar into pieces valued at 3s. and 1s. 6d. being about equal to half and quarter dollars; and in Ireland we have a coinage of silver very greatly alloyed below the standard in our respective pieces, passing at 5d. 10d. and 2s. 6d. Frequent seizures of Guineas, intended for the continent, continue to be made, but these measures, nor those of legislative interference, are sufficient to stop the depreciation. The late inefficient act is eluded by Guineas being bought for the notes of private bankers, as the attempt to force notes to be taken at the sum marked on them, extends only to notes of the Bank of England. In Ireland, the market is left open, and Guineas are sent for sale to this country, even from Great Britain. The Isle of Man has latterly supplied the exchange of Belfast with a pretty large quantity, but that supply must soon be exhausted. Another proof of the point of view in which landlords in England, practically consider the actual depreciation of Guineas, may be evinced by the fact, that land has lately been set there by the year only, subject to a certain rent, if paid in Guineas, and to a stipulated advance, if paid in Bank-notes.

The forgeries of Bank-notes have latterly in this country been carried on to an alarming extent. It is the duty of every one to be vigilant in detecting them. The loss is more likely to fall on the ignorant, and consequently the less protected classes of society.